The Advocate

VOL. IV. NO. 8. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886. $1.00 PER YEAR

Hotel Directory.

MOIR'S HOTEL,

HUNTINGDGON, Que.

This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests.

Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.

NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM

accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.

First-class Stables.

MRS. MOIR,
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Que.

First-class accommodation for the travelling public.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

Telephone connection with Athelstan and Dundee, Que., and Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.

First-class table. Delicacies in season.

15-yr. J. C. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

OPPOSITE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

This favorite hotel is now ready for the accommodation of guests.

Large Sample Rooms

always ready for the convenience of travellers. An excellent table, furnished with the delicacies of the season.

First-class Stabling.

Every effort is made to provide for the comfort of the guests. When you visit Valleyfield, do not fail to stop at the "Caledonia." VICTOR MONETTE,
11 Proprietor.

LADD'S HOTEL,

CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.

Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains. Telephone connection with the house.

26-yr CYRELL TUPPINS, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,

McGILL & ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL.

Centrally located Charges moderate.

STEARNS & MURRAY,
28yr Proprietors.

DOMINION HOTEL,

CAZAVILLE, QUE.

This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof safe attached to the house First-class stables.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

L. CHRETIEN,
28 Proprietor.

LAROCQUE'S HOTEL,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.

A. LAROCQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

DUNDEE, Que.

Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required.

The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N. Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & C. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.

Agent for Farming Implements.

JOHN TYO, Proprietor.

KELLY'S HOTEL,

BEAUHARNOIS, Que.

Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.

Livery attached to Hotel.

Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel one Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

ORMSTOWN, Que.

Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.

First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.

T. R. FALING, Proprietor.

BOURQUE'S HOTEL,

ST. ANTOINE ABBE.

First-class accommodation for travellors. Special inducements to commercial men.

CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SALABERRY HOTEL,

(Bucin's old stand)

BEAUHARNOIS.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. ISRAEL LEMAY,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAZAVILLE, Que.

This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.

Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season at fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.

THOMAS LEE,
Proprietor.

Council Meetings.

VILLAGE.

The Huntingdon Village Council met on Monday evening. All the members present. The following officers were appointed:—

Valuators, Wm. Sparrow, Arch. Adams and Wm. Hassan, reappointed; Auditor, Wm. W. Corbitt; Road Inspector and Rural Inspector, John Caine; Pound Keeper, R. B. Cunningham; Road Committee Couns. Henderson, Hunter and Burrows.

The Mayor and Sec-Treas. were instructed to sign a petition to be forwarded to Quebec praying that if St. Barbe be erected into a municipal parish that St. Anicet be held responsible for the maintenance of the plank road. Coun. Dinneen dissenting.

The committee on site for engine house reported that they had been unable to find a suitable site at a reasonable price, and asked for further delay Delay granted.

Mr. McMillan and Mrs. Moir were present prepared to apply for certificates to enable them to obtain hotel license. On the suggestion of the Mayor they deferred their application until the next session.

GODMANCHESTER.

The Godmanchester Council met on Monday last. All the members present. Coun. Walker was unanimously reappointed Mayor.

The *proces verbal* of Mr. Ross regulating the Hall Creek and its branches was homologated, with some slight amendments, and Mr Ross was appointed Special Officer to carry out the work.

The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer were instructed to sign a petition, to be forwarded to Quebec, regarding the erection of St. Barbe into a municipal parish, praying that if it was so erected that St. Anicet be held responsible for the maintenance of the plank road, Coun. Welch dissenting.

Alex. Reanie was appointed Special Superintendent, on the petition of Edward Donolly and others, praying for the opening of a road on the south end of Lots 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, 6th Range.

A petition from a number of ratepayers in the vicinity of Dewittville was presented praying for aid to assist them in securing a way station on the railway near Dewittville.

No action was taken, as the Council did not consider they had power to grant aid for such an object.

The following road inspectors were appointed:—

No. of District.	No. of District.
1. Patrick Welsh,	2. John Sparrow,
3. Charles Brown,	4. John Elliott,
5. John M'Vey,	6. Thos. Warden,
7. Thos. Fallon,	8. Thos. McGarvey,
9. M. McNaughton,	10. Jas. Frostand,
11. Richard Booth,	12. David Caldwell,
13. John Ford,	14. Richard Boyd,
15. John McCaffrey,	16. John White,
17. John Brady,	18. James Black,
19. John Arthur,	20. Samuel Graham,
21. Marc Miro,	22. Rich. D. Rice,
23. J. C. Dunsmore.	

The following persons were appointed valuators:—James A. Moore, James Morrison and A. S. Cunningham; auditor, Wm. W. Corbett; rural inspectors, Bernard Durnin, 3rd and 4th ranges from Seigniory line to Plank road; Jas. Smellie, 4th and 5th ranges from the Plank road to the Morrison 9 mile road; Daniel McFarlane, a range from the Village of Huntingdon to the Morrison 9 mile road; Daniel McCarthy, 4th range from the Morrison 9 mile road to Dundee line; John Nesbitt, 5th and 6th ranges from the Morrison 9 mile road to Province line.

Geo. W. Cameron was appointed Special Officer over the Brothour discharge, on the 5th range, and R. McNerland on the 3rd and 4th ranges; Wm. Ferns was appointed over the Doonhee discharge, John Cavony over the Bell discharge, John McFeeny over Beaver Meadow discharge; Alex. Shaw, over the Cowan Creek, from the Chateauguay River to the road dividing the 3rd and 4th ranges, and S. Montgomery, over the rest of said discharge and branches; Thomas Solon, over the Wilson and McArthur discharge.

The following pound-keepers were appointed: Joseph Goodfellow, John Todd, sr., Jonathan Sparrow, Wm. Muir, Dennis Barrett, Alex. Lunan, John McGiverny, Jas. F. Smythe.

A by-law was passed levying a rate of two mills on the $ for the repairing of roads, and stipulating the same might be compounded in labor at the following tariff:—Man, per day, $1; span horses, plough and waggon, with driver $3 per day; horse and cart, with driver, $2 per day.

ST. ANICET.

At a special session of said council held on the 24th ultimo, were present Edward Dupuis, Esq., Mayor, Councilors Damase Caza, T. P. Quinn, O. Caza and P. W Leehy.

On motion of Councillor T. P. Quinn, seconded by Councilor D. Caza, a board of health was appointed for this municipality, to be composed of Edward Dupuis, Esq., Mayor, Councilors P. W. Leehy and J. D MacDonald, and of Edward Rose, Esq., M. D., the Mayor to act as president and Dr. Rose as health officer of said board.

At a session held on the 1st inst. were present: E. Dupuis, Esq., Mayor, Couns. D. Caza, T. P. Quinn, P. W. Leehy, J. D. Macdonald and O. Caza.

On motion of Coun. O. Caza, seconded by Coun. J. D. Macdonald, the Wharf Committee, composed of the Mayor and Couns. D Caza and P. W. Leehy, were authorized to approve or disapprove of the purchase of timber on the 8th inst., and to cause the wharf to be repaired to the best advantage.

On motion of Coun. T. P. Quinn, seconded by Coun. D. Caza, Mr. Francois Quesnel was appointed Councillor to fill up the vacancy created by Mr L. N. Masson's resignation.

On motion of Coun. O. Caza, seconded by Coun. D. Caza, the hereinafter named persons were appointed Road Inspectors and Rural Inspectors over the following districts, to wit:—

Districts.	Road Inspectors.	Rural Inspectors.
1	Robert Chaff,	N. Campbell,
2	O. Bissonnette,	Anicet Caza,
3	Alexis Lalumiere,	David Brown,
4	Oliver Dupuis, jr.,	Francois Aubin,
5	Damase Caza,	Leandre Pilon,
6	John McNeed,	Wm. Cameron,
7	Chas. Carriere,	Jos. Primeau,
8	Wm. Leslie,	A. McPherson,
9	J. A. Latulippe,	Israel Laliberte,
10	Louis David,	J. B. Giroumel,
11	Louis Dorais,	Paul Lalonde,
12	John J. Quinn,	Patrick Sullivan
13	Cleophas Caza,	D. McIntyre,
14	Alex. Campbell,	Edward Leahy,
15	Jos Bourbon,	James Cosgrave,
16	D. A Stewart,	D. J. Stewart,
17	Caleb Leary,	John Brady,
18	Thos. J. Higgins	Patrick O'Niel,
19	M. W. Leahy,	J. F. McGowan,
20	Fis. Saumier,	Michael Moore,
21	Wm. Stowell,	Arch. Stowell,
22	Ed. Robert,	Lambert Vallee,
23	G. Dupuis, sr.,	Stanislas Dupuis,
24	Thos. Finagan,	…………
25	James Finn,	John Rankin.

On motion of Coun. P. W. Leahy, seconded by Coun. J. D. Macdonald, Eusebe Genier, Joseph Black and John Smyth were appointed Valuators.

On motion of Coun. J. D. Macdonald, seconded by Coun. T. P. Quinn, F. S. Bourgeault and E. Hussey were appointed Auditors.

On motion of Coun. P. W. Leahy, seconded by Coun. D. Caza, it was deemed advisable, in the event of the village lot purchased from Mr. F. S. Bourgeault being definitely chosen as the site of the new church, to amend the *proces verbal* regulating Lafbrique street so as to abolish that portion of said street lying between the cross street leading to the church and the lake, and in order that the land occupied by said portion of street may be thereby added to the land already owned on each side thereof by the Oeuvre et Fabrique.

On motion of Coun. J. D. Macdonald, seconded by Coun. D. Caza, the Mayor was authorized to sign for and in the name of this Corporation an agreement with Mr. Antoine Dupuis to the effect of recognizing as permanent boundaries the actual boundaries of the by-road between 48 and 49, in the neighbourhood of his buildings.

On motion of Coun. O. Caza, seconded by Coun. D. Caza, the financial statement for the year ended on the 31st of December last, showing the assets to be of $5,498.24½, was approved of, and F. S. Bourgeault, Esq., Auditor, was allowed $3, the usual fee for his services, Coun. Macdonald dissenting.

On motion of Coun. O. Caza, seconded by Coun. J. D. Macdonald, a Committee composed of the Mayor and Couns. P. W Leahy and D. Caza were instructed to examine Dr Rose's account of the vaccination and to report.

DUNDEE.

Annual monthly session of the 1st March. Present Mr. Mayor Stirrat and Councilors Millar, Napier, Dernchia, Colquhoun, Long and Timlin.

The following appointment were made, viz

Auditor, M. M. Smith, Valuators, N. Furlinger, F. McLe[illegible] and John Plamondon. Rural Inspectors, Dis. No. 1, Angus McBean, Dis. No 2, John McNaughton; Dis. No 3, Thomas V[illegible]; Dis. No. 4, Wm Davidson; Dis. No. 5, Dennis Deneen, Dis. No. 6, Wm. McDonald; Dis. No 7, Angus McMaster; Dis. No 8, James Buchanan; Dis. No. 9, Jos Leclair Road Inspectors, Dis. No. 1, John D. McMillan, Dis No. 2, William Steven Dis. No. 3, John Fleming Dis. No. 4, Wm Irwin, Dis No 44, Jos. Smallman; Dis No. 5, Jas Arnold; Dis No. 6, Jas. Gardiner Dis. No 7, Robert McGibbon, Dis. No. 8, Wm Millar. Dis. No. 9, Alex. McMaster, Dis No 10, Jos Plamondon, Dis. No. 11, Levi Tyo Dis. No. 12, Wm. Vass; Dis. No 13, Jas. Norrault Pound Keepers Robert McGibbon, John Mainville James Buchanan, Frank Plamondon, Archie McMillan, Peter Gardiner, John Platt Jas. Vass Noel Reynolds.

ELGIN.

At a special session of this Council, on Monday, all the members were present but Councillors Wattie and McFarlane. It was moved by Coun. C. Brown, and seconded by Coun. Donnelly, that Coun. Gavin be elected Mayor for this term Carried unanimously

Coun. McFarlane having tendered his resignation through failing health, it was moved by Coun D. H. Brown, and seconded by Coun. Donnelly, That his resignation be accepted, and that this board cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing their sympathy with him, and also the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered him for his long and faithful service of 24 years as Councillor, 22 of which were as Mayor; and we sincerely trust that he may soon be restored to perfect health and strength, and that the Secretary-Treasurer send him a copy of this resolution. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Coun. Elder, and seconded by Coun. Brown, that William Brown be appointed Councillor in his stead. Carried.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented the financial statement for 1886, when it was moved by Coun. Donnelly, and seconded by Coun. C Brown, that it be received, accepted and adopted, and that it be published in the *Gleaner* and Advocate.

Moved in amendment by Coun. Elder, and seconded by Coun. D. H. Brown, that it be published in the *Gleaner* only. For the amendment: Yeas—Elder, D. H. Brown; nays—Donnelly, C. Brown and Gavin. Amendment lost; main motion carried on same division.

Moved by Coun. C. Brown, and seconded by Coun. Donnelly, that the following named persons be Municipal Officers for the ensuing two years, viz., George L. McFarlane, jr., and James McNair, auditors; George L. McFarlane, sr., Thos. Wood and J. R. Cameron, valuators.

Road Inspectors. District No. 1, George Shearer; No. 2, James McFarlane; No. 3, John Russell; No. 4, Moses Wilson; No. 5, James T. Gillies; No. 6, John S. Elder; No. 7, John Lanktree; No. 8, John Cairns; No. 9, Thomas Cairns; No. 10, James B. Cooper; No. 11, Parlane McFarlane; No. 12, James Paul. Rural inspectors, Wm. Seaward, John Pringle and John Mack. Pound-keepers, William J. Moore, George Henry and Robert Shearer. Carried.

Moved by Coun. D. H. Brown, and seconded by Coun. Elder, that a rate of 2 mills on the dollar valuation be levied for road purposes for the present year, and that the same allowances be made for those who work as heretofore. Carried.

It was moved by Coun. Donnelly, and seconded by Coun. Elder, that in view of assisting the ratepayers of this municipality to build wire fences along the public roads, that any ratepayer who puts up a good, substantial, permanent galvanized wire fence, with or without barbs, of at least 4 strands of wire and toprail or 5 strands of wire, shall be entitled to 15c per rod for each rod of fence along said public road, to be allowed on their road labor, and that the Road Inspectors are hereby empowered to inspect said fence and measure the same. Carried.

ORMSTOWN.

The Council met on Monday last, members all present except Coun. McEwen.

Moved by Coun. McDonald, seconded by Coun Baird, that the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to notify Road Inspector Louis Beauparlant to visit the two bridges on lot No. 32, and to make a written report of the necessary repairs required to be done on the said bridges and deposit his report in the office of the Council on or before the 20th inst., and that the Sec.-Treas. be also authorized to give public notice that the said repairs be sold at the Council room on Monday, the 5th day of April, at two o'clock p. m.

The works required to be done on the bridge on the by-road, between South Georgetown and Jamestown, was sold to James Smellie for twenty-three dollars, to be completed on or before the first of May.

Certificates for the sale of spirituous liquors were confirmed in favor of Louis Pregent, Thos H Paling, Wm. Traverse and Wm. J. Cairns.

The certificate of Oliver Bergevin was rejected.

Moved by Coun. McDonald, seconded by Coun Carruthers, that as soon as David McCartney produces a certificate from Coun. Reid that the work under contract for the repairs on the Hopper bridge has been completed according to contract, the Sec.-Treas is authorized to pay him the amount of his contract

If feeling old—renew your youthful vigor by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will vitalize the blood, recruit the wasting energies and build up the system.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters Try one and be free from pain Price 25 cents.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,

Surgeon Dentist

(Rooms over the Printing Office of the HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE.)

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Owing to the press of business at my Huntingdon Office, I can only visit *during the month* the following places:—

ORMSTOWN:
EVERY FRIDAY

HOWICK:
FIRST & THIRD WEDNESDAY

VALLEYFIELD:
SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY

SPECIALTY.—The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver filling.

Best quality *English or American Porcelain Teeth used*, $10 per set.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without *accident or any injurious after effects.*

No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.

My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is *closed every Wednesday* and *Friday* afternoon.

N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.

Huntingdon, Jan. 1st, 1885.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

"Come, come, Nell; we won't anticipate the worst, but the best. Here we are; out of the oasis and on to the desert once more."

"Bedad, an' the nagurs are losing no time in taking up the running, yer honor, for here they come, on camels, on dromedaries and on horses as well," broke in Pat.

CHAPTER XXVII.

IS ESCAPE IMPOSSIBLE?—PAT CAPTURES AND DISMOUNTS A BATTERY.

Pat Monaghan had not exaggerated matters for the Bedouins really were already in pursuit of them, on horseback, and mounted on fleet dromedaries.

True, they were not yet clear of the oasis, while the fugitives had reached the boundless desert sands and were skimming across them as yachts under full sail skim the seas; but for all this their chances in the life and death race that was so surely about to ensue would be small indeed against the long legged camels and the swiftfooted dromedaries of the wild son of the desert from whom they were seeking to escape.

"God save all our people!" exclaimed Captain Donelly presently, with great fervor, as the remembrance suddenly occurred to him, "for Arabi Pasha counts upon sixty thousand of the Bedouin robbers and cut-throats to help him to rid Egypt of its Christian population. I have heard so from the best authority."

"I dare say they will be officered by those who will be able to keep them well under control, for I do not even yet believe that the war minister is one-quarter so black as he is painted," replied Nellie, gravely.

"You are welcome to think what you like of him, darling, since you cared so little for him that you preferred risking the perils and hardships of the wilderness with me. I wish, though, that those infernal mountains were a little nearer, for I vow that desert sand is more deceptive to distance than even water. There comes the Bedouins out into the open desert at a trot.

'Twas even so; there they were, humped upon their camels and dromedaries, or bestriding their horses like Centaurs, with their long beards and the loose ends of their scarlet kufiech (or shawl head coverings) fluttering in the air, and the white moonlight glinting on their bright lance points, rifle barrels, drawn swords and the whole armory of lesser weapons that each man carried in his broad leather belt.

One of the camels, too, was surmounted by a small piece of artillery called a ginjaul capable of throwing a half-pound ball to a great distance and with accurate aim as well.

No sooner did the Bedouins discover the exact position of those of whom they were in search than they waved their tasseled spears and sent up a wild whoop into the moonlit heavens that sounded not unlike a chorus of wolves over an unexpected feast.

Nellie trembled and felt faint at the fierce and barbaric yell, and the young officer could not help exclaiming, "Would to heaven that we had hazarded the railway cars after all." But no sooner had the vain regret escaped his lips than Nellie rejoined, "You acted for the best, Frank, and God can protect here as perfectly as in the train. We shall have to endure, perhaps, a longer suspense, but that is all."

As for Pat Monaghan, he replied to the Bedouin yells with a cheer that was almost as wild and quite as reckless, and as he also had a spear to wave he did it with a will.

In fact, like the petrel, which is only lively and cheerful in stormy weather, Pat was in his element again, and felt as men are prone to feel after a bottle of champagne.

When the Bedouins presently discharged their firearms and the bullets therefrom all fell short, making cores of little fountains of sand where they dropped, his joyous excitement reached its zenith and he exclaimed:

"Be jabers and if there was but another five of the old corps here to make up a nate half dozen, we'd soon rid yer honor and the young leddy of them scarecrows," and at this point Pat set up an eldritch shout of defiance.

"It's no use wishing for the impossible, Pat, and we must take comfort from the old saw that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

This from his master; but Monaghan was not so easily pacified.

"Faith its running away widout any fighting at all, we are. Half a crust is better than no bread, so on the same principle one bite at a Bedouin would be more satisfying than six snaps at the empty air. But thunder and turf, it may come to that yet, for those ugly bastes with their corporations on their backs are making the running, and no mistake, and the chap with the swivel gun on his shoulder is slewing round to fire."

Frank Donelly gave utterance to an ejaculation that sounded like one of alarm, for on glancing round in turn he saw that the camel that carried the ginjaul headed the chase, and that it had been drawn up motionless to permit of the little piece of artillery being fired.

The match gleamed, and with a puff of white smoke a puff of red flame the ginjaul exploded with a shrill report, and the iron ball therefrom hummed over their heads and fell far in advance.

It was a most unpleasant discovery that they were already well within range of this novel kind of "bow-chaser," albeit that there was some ground for congratulation in the first ball having missed them.

Still, it was far from likely that all the rest would follow suit, which was evidently also the opinion of the Bedouins, for frantic was their joy on perceiving it dash up the sand in front of the fugitives.

"We must ride farther apart, aye, the length of an arm and sabre apart," said Frank Donelly, who rightly guessed that if the Bedouins were inclined to spare either of them it would be Nellie, and who therefore wished to give her a chance of life, though it might be denied to himself and Monaghan.

He thought she would not conjecture the reason of the change in formation, nor did she, beyond that it might be in order that a ball should not slay more than one at a time as the aim gradually grew to be more accurate, and this supposition caused the blood to run cold in her veins, for she felt that their peril must be great indeed.

Yet all three still tore on for dear life, heading straight for the mountains that every minute seemed to become vaster and nearer in their front, and which, could they but reach in time, might afford them some hiding place from their savage pursuers, though even that was but a bare hope on their parts, and on the other side of those hills they knew that there was another desert a hundred times more vast and terrible than even the one which they were now traversing.

On, still on, but now the agile dromedaries began to draw ahead of all their other pursuers, of all at least save the one that carried the ginjaul, and who seemed to be swifter than any of them, even though every now and then he was drawn sharp up to permit of that quaint but provoking piece of ordnance being discharged from his back.

The worst of it was that at each shot the aim of the swarthy-visaged, red-turbaned cannoneer was evidently improving, that is to say, if he hadn't been playing with them all along as a cat does with a mouse.

At last a ball hummed past so close to Pat's ear that he involuntarily raised a hand thereto to still the ringing in it.

Next he uttered a strange national interjection (in naming it after one of the nine parts of speech we are speaking mildly) and the next instant, to the infinite surprise of both his master and Nellie Trezarr, they beheld him turn round and spur furiously toward instead of away from the approaching score of Bedouins, who were now, however, stretched out over fully a quarter of a mile of desert, the gun camel and two dromedaries being well in advance of the others.

"Come, back, madman!" shouted Frank Donelly, at the top of his voice, but Pat Monaghan wasn't as mad as his master deemed him, for though he rode straight at the camel and its rider and with fully as much ardor as that where with Don Quixote charged the windmill, yet he gained far more by the encounter than did the Knight of La Mancha, for though he made pretense to charge with his spear, yet no sooner did he get close by than quick as lightning he slung that, under the circumstances, useless weapon, and drawing his revolver gave the huge camel and the two dromedaries a couple of charges apiece.

To miss such bulky targets was almost impossible, and the camel immediately toppled over on to its nose dead, whilst one of the dromedaries sunk on its side uttering the most plaintive bellows and its companion, maddened with the pain of a less serious wound tore trumpeting across the plain, at right angles to the course that had hitherto been pursuing; so having accomplished all that he had desired or intended, Pat came galloping back wild with glee to his companions, yelling at the top of his voice as he drew within earshot "Faith, an' I've silenced that battery and dismounted it as well, an' sure, now that I've had a rale brush with the enemy I'll run away as fast as ever you like."

"I shouldn't wonder if you had saved all our lives by your courage, and whatever happens we'll consider ourselves indebted to you and it to no small degree, my brave fellow," responded Captain Donelly, as the three once more sped across the level desert side by side.

And in truth Monaghan had rendered no small service, since the race was now almost one of horse against horse, for the other camels that the Bedouins possessed seemed to be of no great account, two being heavy with foal and the remaining three evidently old and stiff.

Yet, though, thanks to Pat's valor, circumstances had wonderfully improved with them, the three fugitives were far from being out of the wood, for not one of their human foes was much the worse for Monaghan's skilful diversion in their favor, and though they were doubtless not a little disconcerted at the Feringhees being possessed of weapons that could do such a maximum of damage in such a minimum of time, their vastly superior numbers evidently gave them confidence that they must come off triumphant in the end, and so they still kept up the pursuit with ardor and with an increase of savagery.

But the race would now take a longer time in the running (both pursuers and pursued know that), and the latter were cheered by the very minute nearer and nearer looming of the mountains, those mountains from whose summits Cairo and Alexandria are alike visible, with the blue ocean lapping the latter town and marking the highway to England.

Another ten minutes and the ground began to rise, five more and the desert sands were left behind and the bright blossoms of the prickly pear gleamed from between clefts in the bare and arid rocks, whilst higher up from between the natural columns of pillared basalt the wild fig and plum, the pomegranate, the date and the melon all bloomed together, amidst clustering masses of the pink and yellow wild rose.

(*To be continued.*)

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WE have once more got settled in our brick block, and now have a complete stock in the FURNITURE LINE. Having bought our goods for ready "cash" we can sell at

Prices that are sure to take.

Our line of BEDROOM SUITES are the nicest we have ever had; and what is better still we can sell them at prices that give the best value we ever offered. Just think of it, a nice HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITE 7 pieces for $22.00.

Our PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk we are offering at prices that are

SPLENDID VALUE.

Drop in and see our line of CENTRE TABLES, in Hardwood and Walnut, the nicest line ever shown in Huntingdon.

☞ Our HARDWOOD BEDSTEADS at $5.00 & $5.50 are as good value as can be got in Montreal.

Also a nice line of WINDOW POLES, just the thing to trim the windows in your parlor with.

A full stock of everything in the furniture line, at prices that must be appreciated when known.

To those intending to furnish "New houses or old" we would just say, drop in and see our stock, and I think we can suit you both as regards quality and prices.

A. G. HENDERSON.

CENTRAL BLOCK.

Huntingdon, Dec. 18th, 1885. 16yr

STRAYED

From the premises of Peter Brady, Godmanchester, on the 5th instant, a bay horse colt rising two years old. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

PETER BRADY,
Helena P. O.

January 20th, 1886. 3tf.

Don't Pare Their Feet.

If your blacksmith insists upon burning your horses feet in order to make the shoes fit hunt another farrier at once. The horse-shoer that will do such a thing is either an ignoramus or is too lazy to do his work as it should be done.

England's Rich Trio.

The three men who pay taxes on the highest assessed value of personal property in Great Britain are Charles Loder, $1[illegible],000,000, Richard Thornton, $1[illegible],000,000, and Baron Lionel Rothschild, $13,500,000

Wasn't Tired.

[illegible]

Deacon—Bless boys! you shouldn't play marbles to-day. Sunday's a day of rest, you know. Spokesman—Yes, sir; we know it, but we ain't tired, sir.

[illegible]

A new design of the face of the postal card will soon make its appearance, and it is a decided improvement on the old design which has been in use several years past.

The Majority Rules.

The majority of literary people now spell the name of the great dramatist, [illegible]speare, and the minority are all [illegible] up on several different spellings of it.

To Keep Postage Stamps.

To keep postage stamps in the pocket or memorandum-book without sticking, [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] people to rub the [illegible] over the hair two or three times. The oil of the hair prevents the stamps from sticking thereafter.

[illegible] the Pedestal.

In this [illegible] a Hungarian, with an Original [illegible], went to work upon [illegible] as if he were building the [illegible]. There is shown to [illegible] the public a deep belief in [illegible] in his broad and revolutionary [illegible] as it was under Lafayette [illegible]erson.

Ice in Bombay.

[illegible] ice is provided from immense [illegible] which the ice is manufactured [illegible] recently the water supply [illegible] or three days no ice [illegible] during the time the [illegible] the city more than doubled.

For Sale or to Let

AT KENSINGTON.

The store lately occupied by L. Bergevin, together with dwelling house and good barns and stables attached, and half an acre of ground. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. LEAHY,
Beauharnois, Que.

25tf

G. PREVOST

POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $2 per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M.
do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices

18-yr

Andrew Gilmore

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

AGENT FOR

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED

DOUBLE-ACTING

PITCHING MACHINE.

The best combination Fork and Carrier in the world.

The only machine that will unload on both sides of the barn without having to climb to the top of the barn to change it around on the track.

Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for competition.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if it fails to do so it will be taken back and the money refunded after a fair trial by us.

☞ A full warranty given with each machine.

Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

ALSO agent for the celebrated

KNITTING MACHINES

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CREELMAN BROS, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Huntingdon, 2nd Dec., 1885. 47.

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186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Dowes' old vaults, basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)

MONTREAL. 31yr

JOHN McKAY,

CHATEAUGAY ST, HUNTINGDON,

desires to inform his former patrons and the public generally that he has resumed the business of

CARRIAGE MAKING,

at Kelly's old stand, where he will be pleased to receive orders for

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,

and vehicles of every description, a large and varied stock of which will be kept constantly on hand.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

All work guaranteed.

WORTHY

Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla [illegible] parts of the world, [illegible] cacy as the best blood [illegible] to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extr[illegible]) grown Honduras [illegible] base, and its [illegible] the extracts of [illegible] Iron, and oth[illegible]

IS your blood [illegible] of the [illegible] does it [illegible] or Cons[illegible]

THE leading [illegible] States, Work [illegible] of AYER'S SAR[illegible] nothing else so [illegible] tion of the blood [illegible] pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of th[illegible] corrupted blood [illegible] and prevent [illegible]

THOROUGHLY [illegible] not only the [illegible] ruption from the [illegible] vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, [illegible] world, test [illegible] SARSAPARILLA than by [illegible] remedy.

BLOOD [illegible] AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood [illegible] building [illegible] time in serious cases, but [illegible] be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than [illegible] anything else.

MEDICINE for which like [illegible] falsely [illegible] the world's [illegible]

Ayer's Sa[illegible]

Dr. J. C. [illegible]

Sold by [illegible]

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT Book Co., Portland, Maine.

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Always on hand, a fine assortment Caskets and Coffins in all sizes

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N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20—1f D. SHANKS.

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OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.
R. MACAULAY, Esq., Managing Director
R. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.

Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.

2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.

3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.

4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.

5. The SUN has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,

42y *HUNTINGDON.*

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated Property

PRESIDENT—Wm. H. Walker, Esq.

Vice-President—John Symons, Esq.

Directors—Wm. Carruthers, John Ferns, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John White and John Younie.

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robt Middlemiss, Hockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Robt. Smith, Trout River; John Cleyland, and J. A. V. Anctmuft, N.P., Hemmingford; John Davidson, Dundee; L. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; William Cameron, Dundee; James Barr, Covey Hill; Jas. McGowan, Ste. Martine; John Donaldson and Louis Prejent Ormstown; Charles Dewick, Helena; E. S. Elsworth and P. H. M. Somerville, Huntingdon; and Jean D. Myre, St. Louis de Gonzague.

☞ Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

THE Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois, hereby give notice that, according to law, they can insure property upon the Cash principle; so that persons who prefer to make one payment when they insure, can do so, instead of signing a note, and running the risk of paying assessments.

The Cash rate will be the same as charged by a first-class stock insurance company.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE,
Secretary.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

per acre than from summer results alone, when we look at the fine crops—flesh, wool, breeding, manure, and dairy products against those of summer. All valuations of farm produce should be per acre. On the average a farm of 150 acres the profit was about $500, or $3.50 per acre, taking the Northern States and Canada. He ventured to make a close underestimate of the winter crop per acre per annum at Guelph thus:—From flesh $1.50, manure $1.50, dairy $1, breeding 50c, wool 25c. When milk was retailed in cities, so as to leave 12 cents as the retail profit on the gallon, this was a sum four times the cost of producing it. Cream retailed at 80 cents (or at 50 cents at the factories) gave a profit of three times its cost of production. Butter was more reliable than cream. He placed the cost of production at 10 cents a pound in ordinary farm produce, and when the farmer got 15 cents he was well paid. Five cents would well produce one pound of cheese, which had sold at 10½ cents. This was a well balanced agricultural crop. The world did not agree as to the exact effect of different kinds of food on milk. Most agreed that the strongest effect of food was to produce quantity, the least effect being quality. He thought it was animal agency rather than food that regulated the quality of milk. Meanwhile we should look at the great and cheap source of dairy product, pasture. He then read a paper on permanent pastures. The mixture of grasses that had been tried at the Guelph farm was as follows:—

	Lbs.
Meadow Fescue	6
Meadow Fox Tail	3
English Rye	2
Timothy	3
Canadian Blue	4
Orchard	3
Red Top	2
Yellow Oat	2
	25
CLOVERS.	
Lucerne	4
White	2
Alsike	2
Red	1
Yellow	1
	10
	25
Per acre	35

This gave a pasture that at all times had some one grass in luxuriance, keeping up a steady succession throughout the season, so that animals had always an abundance of succulent food. The Canadian bluegrass he thought superior to the Kentucky article. This mixture, he thought, could be seeded down for from $6 to $8 an acre. Farmers should buy their own seeds and mix them themselves, not relying on seedsmen. A long and animated discussion took place as to the adaptability of the above for different soils, many of those present giving their experience of attempts to lay down meadows. Mr. Brown, replying to questions, said he did not believe in laying down her crops altogether; he never seeded down grass with anything. Heavy soil maintained pasture better than any other, though it was sometimes difficult to get a good seedbed. He preferred seeding in spring, and believed a good deal of our unsuccess was due to too deep seeding. Seed should never be covered more than half an inch. On land in proper condition he would only use the roller, preferring to see a third of the seed on the surface rather than none at all. Good pasture should support one cow to the acre.

Mr. Drummond, of Petite Cote, stated that he had pastured one cow to the acre on eighteen acres for years. The seed cost him $10 an acre.

BREEDS OF HORSES.

Mr. Robert Sellars asked Mr. Brown whether he approved of the statements of the veterinarian of the Ontario Agricultural College in reference to Clydesdale horses, rather derogatory to this breed.

This led to an animated discussion, participated in by Messrs. Ness, Bell and many others.

Mr. Brown said the views put forth by his Ontario colleague were but his own, and did not represent the general sentiment in that province. (Applause.) His colleague held that the Suffolk Punch was the best general purpose horse.

FEEDING STOCK.

The proceedings then took a diversified form, the various points of the Clydesdale (a favorite breed in the district) being dilated upon, the general opinion evidently being that they were superior to their competitors. The cost of feeding steers to fit them for market was discussed, as well as the best methods of feeding them.

Mr. Brown preferred dry feeding in all instances, giving his experience at Guelph. The new process bran, he said, was far more valuable than the old. The more flour removed from the bran the better it was. Bran was the essence of wheat; no stomach could touch it; passage through the animal system but slightly changed it, though it made it more valuable in another form.

The President thought the use of bran caused an increased flow of milk at the expense of the cow.

Mr. Clarke disagreed. He had taken large quantities of milk from an animal all winter and turned it out in good condition in the spring.

Mr. Brown thought it was not good to give too fine ground grain to animals. It was better to have it coarse.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Tache, secretary to the Quebec Dairymen's Association, was asked to the platform. The Association, he said, had granted $100 to the Huntingdon Society to aid in carrying on its work. This would be given annually, it being the desire of the Government to aid both the English and French farmers in the advancement of their interests. He urged the importance of making a good exhibit of our dairy products at the coming London exhibition, and hoped the people of the district would take an interest in the matter. Shipments of dairy produce would be made to London regularly, so as always to keep the goods on view fresh and in good order. Some aid to this end would be looked for from the people of this district.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Scriver, M.P., in a few words, moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Brown for his kindness in coming from Guelph to attend their meeting, and for the services he had rendered, especially referring to the importance of his paper on pastures.

Dr. Cameron, M.P.P., seconded the motion, also thanking Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown, in replying said he did not expect to see such a class of farmers as he had met with. Ontario did not know what was south of the St. Lawrence. There was too much inclination there to speak of Quebec as only Quebec, and thus to dismiss it. He was pleased to have met with the members of the convention.

It was announced that the report of the convention would be published with that of the Quebec Dairymen's Association. The meeting then broke up.

Peter Brady,

HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE

HEINTZMAN PIANO,

—THE CELEBRATED—

DOHERTY ORGAN,

—AND THE—

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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BRUNET & CO. Proprietors.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

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Kinney's "Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure" for Cemetery Lots. Double or Single Graves, Monuments &c.

Special Bargains in the above.

By strict attention to business and punctuality in the execution of all orders intrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. *Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant.* Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

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SAFES

OF

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

GALT, ONT.

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We have cold wintery weather, and warmer clothing becomes a necessity.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR LADIES,
greatly reduced.
WINTER HOSIERY FOR MEN,
greatly reduced.
WINTER HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN,
greatly reduced.
WINTER UNDERWEAR,
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WINTER BLANKETS,
greatly reduced.

Large Lines of Goods, greatly reduced, and in addition to these reductions, a

BONUS!

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OF

10 PER CENT.

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New and genuine goods at great reductions in price, and

TEN per cent. OFF.

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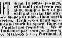
PECTORAL
BALSAM

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

All kinds of Job Printing

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Successors to [illegible] Ross & Co.

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Paint and Paint Oil,
Brushes,
Varnishes,
Glass,
Putty
Roofing Felt,

Machinists' supplies,
Engine Packing
Lubricating Oil
Tackle Bl[illegible]
Belting, &[illegible]
Cotton Was[illegible]

Ship Chandlery
Oa[illegible], Pitch, Tar,
C[illegible], Wire Rope
Bunt[illegible] Flags.
[illegible] and Chains,

Tanners' Supplies, Pig Iron.

The secret of our succ[illegible] is that we use only the be[illegible] raw material, and are careful to always send out a No. 1 article. Hence the popularity of

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THE MACHINE OIL of the nineteenth century

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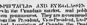

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J. W. SAUNDERS

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Opposite Post Office. HUNTINGDON, QUE

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
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Will Cure

Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this ***without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels***, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

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☞ *A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.*

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DR. J. T. McPHERSON *is authorized to collect subscriptions, give receipts and make advertising contracts for the ADVOCATE.*

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, MAR. 4, 1886.

EXPLANATORY.

Owing to an unusual press of work last week and our inability to procure sufficient extra help, there was no issue of the ADVOCATE on the 25th ult.

The fourth session of the fifth Parliament of Canada opened on Thursday last in the usual form. The Speech from the Throne contained references to the late rebellion, to the Washington Treaty, and to the generally prosperous condition of the country. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Everett and seconded by Mr. Ward, both of whom made capital speeches in support of the reply. In the debate which followed, Mr. Blake did not figure to advantage. He criticized the Cabinet changes since last session, and thought they had weakened the Ministry rather than strengthened it. The majority in the House, he said, would support the Government, and hoped there would soon be an appeal to the people. Sir John Macdonald was in splendid form, and replied to Mr Blake most effectually. So far the sessions have been short, and devoid of interest beyond a motion or two for papers in connection with the Riel affair. The "bolters" took their seats on the Opposition side of the House, Mr. Bergeron being in the second row. His seat on the Government side is now occupied by Mr. Ives, member for Richmond.

The preliminary list of voters under the new franchise is published. In this County the number of votes has been increased considerably by the addition of farmers' sons and income voters. The method adopted to secure the registration of these was an excellent one if properly and fairly carried out. Acting under instructions the respective secretaries of the different municipalities went the rounds to procure the names of new voters and have them make the necessary declaration of qualification. As we have said, this was perhaps the best method that could have been adopted. But the secretaries allowed their political prejudices to interfere in most cases, and neglected to procure declarations from those whom they considered likely to vote on the Conservative side. Whether they were so instructed or not we leave our readers to judge. We must except, however, the Township of Dundee, and the Parish of St. Anicet. In the former no canvassing was necessary, as hitherto the authorities in that municipality have had a franchise of their own, and permitted all the young men to vote, regardless of existing laws on the subject. In St. Anicet the secretary did not canvass the parish. Godmanchester for the most part was worked by Mayor Walker who exhibited the same anxiety for his party as was shown by the secretaries. Over 3,000 names now appear on the list for this County, about 300 of whom are new voters. Our Conservative friends should take the hint given by their Grit opponents and see that all available Conservative votes are registered. This may be done by application to the Revising Officer by registered letter on or before the 20th of March. The lists in Chateauguay County contain 2057 names, about 107 less than Huntingdon. The new voters unregistered so far are not nearly so numerous as those in this County.

Letters to the Editor.

[The Editor of the ADVOCATE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.]

Mrs Birt's Young Emigrants.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to allow the reading public of Canada to know, through the columns of your valuable paper, when to be looking for the arrival of my young emigrants.

I think it would be well if they would now be addressing their applications to my Distributing Home, at Knowlton, P.Q., accompanied by the letter of recommendation of their minister, so that when I arrive with my boys I will be able to proceed with the placing of them without delay. Last year we had a great many more applicants than we could supply. But the Canadians must remember the work cannot be carried on without a great deal of money, for all these boys and girls are admitted to the sheltering homes, and are put into training all winter, and, as they appear now, we can certainly recommend them as likely settlers for Canada, being young, strong and willing, well clothed and well trained in habits of obedience and cleanliness.

They are to be supervised, controlled and watched over by us, and the masters, in any case of difficulty, can refer to us at the Home. It is believed they will speedily become acquainted with Canadian ways, and become attached to the family and surroundings of those who take them.

It has always been my firm conviction that it is an injustice to Canada for any one to bring to it anyone likely to be a burden to it, and I am happy in being able to say none of our young emigrants have ever become a burden to Canada.

With the great care bestowed by us in selecting, training and supervising these children, it can be confidently stated that they do turn out well, and the long list of those who have been married during the past year shows also they have been appreciated.

Our boys in this band average in age from 10 to 17. Applications should be addressed to the Distributing Home, Knowlton, P.Q.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
A Worker Among the Children,
LOUISA BIRT.

Home Rule.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—In connection with the idea expressed by a few agitators to form a separate local municipality in St. Anicet I consider it my duty as an Irishman in justice to our French Canadian population to inform your readers that the idea is considered here a mere cranky notion. In school matters we were once united to the French Canadians, during which time everything went smooth and satisfactorily. We managed, however, to obtain home rule in scholastic affairs and with what result? Since we have obtained home rule in school matters we have disagreed in a manner to be almost ruled overboard and strange to account for a visitation of insects such as grass hoppers and potato bugs have ever since (with the exception of the winter holidays) been a constant bane to our prosperity. What grievance have we to complain of? All the proceedings of the council are drawn up in English, we have never been refused our rights, we may thank the French Canadians for having elected Irish councillors at times when disunion in our ranks would have made such a failure if left to ourselves.

As an instance of the exalted knowledge of those irreconcilables we may take the late election of school commissioners held at Newfoundout last summer. There is talk yet of contesting that election and objecting to the collection rolls on the ground of illegality. Alas for home rule!

At the rate a few of our parishioners are going on they must remind your readers of the old lady who was crying from toothache and after having the tooth extracted still kept squealing from the force of habit.

Those agitators are by this time certainly satisfied that their pet scheme must end in failure, in as much as at the last caucus held in the upper flat of Mr. Henry Belair's house in St. Anicet village they could gather no new adherents, and the only practical conclusion they could arrive at was, that the most solemn looking member of the assembly receive a portfolio to copy Mr. Parnell at a distance.

FAIR PLAY.

Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

New Advertisements.

SKIFF FOR SALE.

FINE CEDAR SKIFF for sale. Almost new. May be seen at Huntingdon Depot. For particulars, apply to
W. S. RICHARDSON,
Fort Covington, N.Y.
8-1m

REMEMBER
-THE-
LACROSSE CLUB BALL!
-AT THE-
MOIR HALL,
TO-MORROW,
Friday Evening.

TICKETS $1.50.
MUSIC BY HUNTINGDON ORCHESTRA.

GRAND
CONCERT.

A Grand Concert will be given by the Huntingdon Toboggan and Snowshoe Club IN THE
MOIR HALL
ON THE EVENING OF
MONDAY, MARCH 8TH.

Something new in the line of Concerts in Huntingdon will be introduced by the Club, viz., Full choruses by 20 male voices. Also,

Vocal and Instrumental SOLOS, DUETS, READINGS and TABLEAUX. The Tableaux will represent Tobogganing and Snowshoe Scenes.

DO NOT MISS THIS ENTERTAINMENT, As we intend making it the Concert of the Season.

Members are requested to appear in Costume.

Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert to begin at 7.45. Popular prices, 25 and 35 cents. Tickets for reserved seats for sale at the Post Office store.

Refreshments sold during intermission, and Oysters at the close.

Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office, from mechanical, skilled, practical contractors, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of MARCH next, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold.

The works throughout will be let in sections.

A map showing the different places, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 23rd February instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works will be supplied at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold.

Parties tendering are requested to examine the locality, and bear in mind that the season and circumstances under which the works have to be done render some of them of an exceptional nature.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and, further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of *Two Thousand Dollars* or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates or prices stated in the offer submitted. The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, }
Ottawa, 17th February, 1886. }

Auction Sales.

WILL be sold on the ground by public auction that portion of the Presbyterian Glebe, consisting of twenty arpents more or less, situated north of the military track near the Ormstown station on Tuesday the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

M. KEE,
Sec.-Treas.
8-2

WANTED.

DRESSMAKING and Plain Sewing. Also, Cutting and Fitting. Will be taken at home or done in private families. Rooms at D. TURNER'S. 8-1*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TICKETS issued to all points in Canada and United States. For any information, apply at DR. SHIRRIFF'S Drug Store (formerly that of J. T. Shanks, M.D.)

G. E. SHIRRIFF,
Town Agent for G.T.R.
8-1m

Electoral Franchise Act.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT
OF
HUNTINGDON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Huntingdon, in the Province of Quebec, appointed under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he has completed and published, in the manner directed by the said Act, the first general list of voters for the said electoral district, and that he will hold a sitting pursuant to the said Act for the preliminary revision of such list in the Court House, in the Village of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, in said Province, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the sixth day of April 1886. Any person objecting to any name on the said list may, at any time before the said day, and any person desiring to add any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may, on or before the twenty-ninth day of March, 1886, deliver to the said Revising Officer, or mail to him by registered letter, at his office or place of address, to wit, Huntingdon, a notice in writing in the form for that purpose, contained in the schedule to the said Act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to and the grounds of objection, or the name or names proposed to be added to the list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the person whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor, and every such notice must be signed by the person so giving notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post office address. In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must also deliver to, or mail to, the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter, and at the same time as a notice is given to the Revising Officer, a copy of the notice given.

Dated at Huntingdon, this twenty-seventh day of February, 1886.

J. K. ELLIOT,
Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Huntingdon.

Electoral Franchise Act.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT
OF
CHATEAUGUAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Chateauguay, in the Province of Quebec, appointed under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he has completed and published in the manner directed by the said Act, the first general list of voters for the said electoral district, and that he will hold a sitting pursuant to the said Act for the preliminary revision of such list in the Court House, at St. Martine, in the County of Chateauguay, in said Province, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the sixth day of April, 1886. Any person objecting to any name on the said list may, at any time before the said day, and any person desiring to add any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may, on or before the twenty-ninth day of March, 1886, deliver to the said Revising Officer, or mail to him by registered letter, at his office or place of address, to wit, St. Chrysostome, a notice in writing in the form for that purpose, contained in the schedule to the said Act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to, and the grounds of objection, or the name or names proposed to be added to the list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the person whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor, and every such notice must be signed by the person so giving notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post office address. In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must also deliver to, or mail to, the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter, and at the same time as a notice is given to the Revising Officer, a copy of the notice given.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of February, 1886.

I. J. L. DEROME,
Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Chateauguay.

PREPARING FOR
SPRING

By Clearing out balance of
Winter Goods
AT
Prices to Suit.

Our first instalment of Spring goods has arrived, consisting of ladies' jerseys all wool from $1.50 up.

Dress goods, ginghams and prints. A very choice and large stock from five of the leading houses.

Men's and boy's hats in newest styles, tweeds, choice pantings and suitings.

Ladies', gent's and children's most reliable and very stylish and serviceable boots and shoes.

Readymade clothing, gent's furnishings, fancy dry goods.

Corsets, gloves, hosiery, wall paper, &c., &c.

We are now in a position to supply black and colored silks in newest makes at lowest prices.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17th, 1886.

Clearing Sale.

AS I intend retiring from business for a time, I must have my large stock of goods cleared out at once. This is a good opportunity to get

BARGAINS.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Patent Medicines, &c.

All Fresh Goods and must be Sold.

N.B.—Parties indebted by note or book account are requested to settle the same before March 1st, as all accounts unsettled after that date will be handed to an attorney for collection.

E. A. O'Neil,
Old Robert's Stand, Hinchinbrooke.
February 10th, 1886.

Store to Let.

The convenient store at present occupied by the undersigned, and known as the *Old Robert's Stand*, situate at the Lines, Hinchinbrooke. Apply on the premises.
E. A. O'Neil.
P. O. Address Chateaugay, N. Y.
6-3*

WALL PAPER.

YOU CAN BUY
WALL PAPER
Cheaper from
Wm. E. Potter,
MONTREAL,
Than you can from any other house in Canada.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Canadian Wall Paper, - - 4c per roll.
English Wall Paper, 22 in. wide, 5c per roll
American Wall Paper, 6 to 15c, worth 15 to 25c per roll.
Beautiful Gilt Paper, 20 and 25c, same as other stores sell at 50 and 75c.

BORDERS! BORDERS!!
AT
Less than Half Price.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS
1375, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Only 50 yds. from the C. P. R. Depot.
Montreal, 9th Feb., 1886. 48.

JAS. A. MILLAR
PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON, Que
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.
ALSO,
All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.
Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1884

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

The band boys have an entertainment in preparation, to be given toward the end of March.

Mr. E. Fontaine, notary public, of Ormstown, intends visiting Huntingdon, professionally, every Thursday, when he may be seen at the Central Hotel. His advertisement appears in another column.

To-morrow evening the Huntingdon Lacrosse Club hold a social ball at the Moir Hall. The club is deserving of patronage at the hands of our citizens, and we expect to see a large attendance.

John Morrison, ex-clerk of the circuit court for this County, died yesterday morning. Mr. Morrison was among the earliest settlers in this section, and was at one time one of the leading business men of the community, and for a number of years mayor of Huntingdon. For some time past he had been in a precarious state of health, and suffered considerably.

AN EXPLANATION—In answer to the numerous enquiries received during the past few days concerning the non-receipt of the ADVOCATE by subscribers, we beg to say that owing to unusual press of business and our inability to procure sufficient extra help we were unable to issue the paper last week. We apologize to both readers and advertisers and hope they will kindly overlook the omission.

On Monday evening the first entertainment by the Toboggan Club will take place at Moir Hall. Some unique features are promised. The club members will sing some rattling choruses, and there will be given a number of tableaux representing snowshoe and toboggan scenes. No pains are being spared to make this the concert of the season, and that it will be a great success musically as well as financially, we have no doubt.

The fine plough and harrows made by David Ross, of this village, expressly for the Colonial Exhibition at London, England, were on view last week prior to shipment. Many farmers took advantage of the opportunity to inspect them, and all were loud in their praises of the fine workmanship exhibited and of the enterprise of our fellow townsman. The plough was sold on the spot, conditional on its not being sold in England.

We are requested to publish the following:—A party of boys are expected to arrive at the Distributing Home, Knowlton, P.Q., second week in March. Will farmers and others who need such boys please write at once and make application, sending their minister's recommendation and fare. They will be ready for distribution March 16th, not before.

LOUISA BIRT.

Last evening a large number of citizens assembled at the drawing school to inspect a collection of drawings by the pupils which are to be sent to the Colonial Exhibition. The collection comprises one hundred pieces in all, and were forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures this morning. Mr. Stevenson will make a selection from these, and the pieces chosen will form part of the educational exhibit by this Province. At the meeting last evening, the chair was occupied by Dr. Cameron, M. P. P., who made a few suitable remarks. Revs. J. B. Muir and James Watson, and Messrs. Maclaren, Boyd and Corbett, also addressed those present. From the remarks made, the school is in a very flourishing condition. There are 82 pupils on the roll, 66 being regular attendants—53 pupils in freehand drawing who meet one night in the week, and 13 in the mechanical and architectural class who meet two nights a week. Four pupils have not missed a single evening during the session. The usual closing exhibition will be held about the end of this month, when the prizes will be distributed.

St. Anicet.

Our merchants complain of dull times but are looking forward to a brisk trade the coming spring.

Mrs. E. O'Leary (milliner) of Huntingdon is visiting with her sister Mrs. Thos. J. Leahy and will remain until her new premises are ready to move into next month.

There is at last a prospect that the new Catholic church will be commenced in the near future. The dispute about the site seems now in a fair way to be settled and that it will be built on lot purchased from Mr. Bourgeault instead of around the old one which is in the centre of the grave yard. This is certainly a move in the right direction as churches in the midst of cemeteries are not conducive to bodily health and also very doubtful if there is a tendency in the arrangement to elevate the moral tone of the attendants.

Dr. Chagnon and wife of Brasher Falls, N. Y., are visiting relatives here and are the guests of Mr. F. S. Bourgeault. Feb. 23.

The citizens of St. Anicet had the happiness to receive in their midst last Sunday the venerable prelate R. G. Grandin, zealous apostle of the Indian missions in the N. W. T. At an early hour St. Charles and Anicet streets were encumbered with pedestrians wending their way to the homely parish church which had been beautifully festooned for the happy occasion, by the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Name. At 7 o'clock precisely His Lordship celebrated low mass, assisted by the rev. clergy. Rev. Father Tanguay was the celebrant at high mass. The choir, under the able direction of the rev. pastor, executed some very choice selections. After the chanting of the Gospel, His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. C. P. Beaubien, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent and scholarly sermon in both languages on the Indian missions. The rev. gentleman in the course of his discourse recounted the hardships the missionaries and people had to suffer during the recent troubles in such pathetic words as to cause tears to trickle down the cheeks of many. After the intonation of the *Credo*, His Lordship proceeded to collect alms for the suffering people and we have the pleasure to state that the people of St. Anicet opened their hearts and purses generously to the charitable request of the intrepid prelate. The total amount realized was $80, $10 of which was contributed by the Rev. C. P. Beaubien. Vespers were chanted at the usual hour. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lordship according to the Roman style, which concluded the ceremonies of the day. The rev. gentleman left for Valleyfield at 4 p. m. FIDELIS.

Elgin.

On the evening of the 18th Feb., the pupils of school No. 1, Elgin, presided over by Miss Mary Ellen Brady (teacher), after going through a very creditable examination in the different branches of elementary education, before a crowded schoolroom, entertained those present with a very amusing dramatic performance, at the close which Mr. H. J. Donnelly gave a very complimentary address, after which all present joined in giving Miss Brady three rousing cheers.

St. Agnes de Dundee.

John Grant, Jr., of New York city, is visiting his friends at Dundee.

Miss Maggie Dineen, of Constable, N. Y., is home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Dineen.

Mrs. Barbor Reynolds, of the Beaver, is very low at this writing.

Allan's Corners.

Last Friday evening one of our young people, Alex. Bryson, son of Mr. John Bryson, Post-Master of this place, quietly passed away, after a lingering illness of many months. Mr. Bryson and family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement.

A grand social, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance of this place, was given in Temperance Hall last Friday evening. A long and varied programme was carried out, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, readings and recitations. Oysters and other refreshments were served during the evening.

Howick.

The Howick trotting races came off on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23rd and 24th Feb., and proved a grand success. The weather was a little cold, but bright and clear, and the tracks on the ice being in excellent condition brought out a large crowd of people and a number of fine trotters. There were over fifteen entries for the different purses, and some very fast trotting was made. After the races were finished the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. This part of the programme having been disposed of the directors and judges were conducted to the dining room of G. T. Hotel, where mine host, G. Rrault, had in waiting oysters and an excellent supper, which was indeed very inviting and much enjoyed by all, after which some short and appropriate speeches were made. In conclusion, the entire management reflected much credit upon those to whom it was intrusted for the able and decisive manner in which the races were conducted.

MARRIAGES.

LAIDLAW—NIVEN—At the Manse, Glanbrooke, near Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Patrick Walker, Joseph Laidlaw, Esq., to Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Niven, of Dalveen, Huntingdon, Que., and granddaughter of the late Dr. Kennedy.

DEATHS.

CARTWRIGHT—At Huntingdon, Que., on the 19th February, 1886, of consumption, Selina Cartwright, aged 21 years. A native of Hinstock, Shropshire, England.

JOHNSTON—At Huntingdon, on the 18th Feb., William Johnston in the 77th year of his age.

Deceased was a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1823. He remained a year in Quebec, settled in Hinchinbrook in 1825, married in the year 1831, by the Rev. Mr. Murling, bought a farm in Trout River, Godmanchester in 1835, served in the Rebellion of 1837 and retired from his farm in 1883, to reside permanently in the village which he did up to the time of his death. His funeral took place on the 21st and was largely attended.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

HANDY TO HAVE.

Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal and external use. It cures rheumatism, sore throat, croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and burns.

A SOURCE OF GREAT TROUBLE.

Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

There is no remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists.

A GREAT AWAKENING.

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action, regulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Take the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

READ THIS—Dr Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills are the best known remedy for Spring.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is prepared with great care; children can use it without any danger. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Price 25cts per bottle.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an act to better define and design the limits of the parish of Sainte Barbe, in the County of Huntingdon, to legalize the existence of the said parish as a rural municipality, to legalize and confirm its acts and operations since its erection, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for other purposes.

J. GAGNON, Priest,
DAM. PERRON,
DAM. DAOUST,
E. ROY, and others.
Ste. Barbe, Feb. 19th, 1886.

Great Annual Clearing Sale.

—o—

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.,

BEG to announce that they have now commenced their GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

☞ *At and Under Cost* ☜

In order to make room for their new Spring and Summer Importations.

—o—

The Reduced Price List will be given in a Future Advertisement.

William Third & Co.

Huntingdon, 21st January, 1886.

P.S.—Call and price our Fancy Sleigh Robes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Ladies' Shawls and Mantles, Men's and Boy's Under Coats and Over Coats, Pants and Vests, Undershirts and Underpants, Boots and Shoes, Moccasins, Overshoes and Rubbers of every description. Also General Dry Goods, such as Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Ticking, Shirting, Ducking, Winceys, Prints, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.

Also Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Herrings, Mackerel, Finnan Haddies, &c., and you will be sure to purchase. W. T. & Co.

NOTICE TO
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

Having again leased the Huntingdon Sash and Door Factory from Mrs. Henderson, and she having placed a new improved water wheel, which is an invaluable advantage I am now prepared to turn out all kinds of *House Furnishings* on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also additional machinery is being placed in the Factory which will enable me to fill orders more promptly. Contracts taken at *Low Rates* and plans and specifications drawn up to suit parties building and estimates if required.

Constantly kept on hand all kinds of House Trimmings such as

Newel Posts, Balusters, Handrailing,
Ramps, Twists, Flooring,
Mouldings, Architraves, Wainscoting,
Sashes, Door Frames

Dressed and Undressed Lumber, Dimension Timber &c., of all kinds on short notice; in fact everything in the Building Line as cheap as can be had at Montreal or elsewhere.

☞ Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES SANGSTER.
Huntingdon, February 17th, 1886. 7-3m.

Cash Paid.

HIGHEST price paid in CASH for COW HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, PORK, all kinds of FOWLS, POTATOES &c., &c.

PETER McNAUGHTON, Jr.
Huntingdon, 24th Dec., 1885. 50.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 125 acres, and two sets of buildings, situated on the 6th range of Hinchinbrooke (south part of lot 20). The land is in a high state of cultivation. If not sold before March 1st, will be rented for a term of years.

Also, 55 acres of bush land on 1st range for sale.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Sr.
Athelstan, Jan. 20th, 1886. 3-6*

NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TICKETS TO ALL POINTS in the Western States and Pacific Coast, via the great through short Line, the Canadian Pacific Railway where COMFORT, CIVILITY AND DESPATCH is assured.

Apply or write to
J. S. COWAN,
AGENT, HUNTINGDON 6-1m

Now on Hand
A large quantity of
EXCELLENT FLOUR
AT
LOWEST FIGURES.

BISCUITS of all kinds and FRESH SODAS received weekly.

PURE SPICES a specialty. Also CHOCOLATE and COCOA.

ORANGES equally low with our CONFECTIONERY when ordered wholesale.

A few choice ALBUMS left at prices to suit.

A. CHALMERS

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP

CONTAINS no Rosin, Sal Soda or Lime. Is not made from grease, and contains nothing injurious to the skin or the finest fabric. Will not shrink or harden Woolens. Insures a pure and lasting white. Used like any soap, and by everybody, even inexperienced hands, with perfect success. Contains no bleaching powder or anything of like nature. Is entirely pure. Removes easily all stains met with in the laundry. Is a true odorless, antiseptic and sanitary soap rendering it valuable *for sick rooms and hospitals.* Be sure and ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.

WHY GO
NAKED

Now is the time to order SUITS.

ALL GOODS REDUCED.

I am determined to *CLEAR OUT* my LARGE STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS

To make room for a fine assortment of Fashionable Spring Goods.

☞ *All suits Guaranteed to FIT* ☜

Give me a call and see for yourselves at

Ligget's Tailoring Emporium.
ORMSTOWN.
JOHN LIGGET,
Proprietor.
Ormstown, 10th Jan., 1886. 3

Important.

THE subscriber begs to announce that as he intends to go out of business he will sell his entire stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,

Positively at *COST* for *CASH* or *READY PAY*

☞ Sale positive as I intend to close up business as soon as possible

N. JAMESON,
TROUT RIVER, N. Y.

P. S.—All parties indebted to me either by note or book account, are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately, as all accounts not settled by the 1st day of February next will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.
N. J.
Trout River, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1886. 1-2tg.

Huntingdon Dairyman's Association

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association took place at Moir Hall on Friday last. The attendance numbered about one hundred and seventy-five. Besides Mr. D. M. Macpherson, the president, and Mr. W. H. Walker, the secretary, there were present among others, Prof. Brown, of the Guelph, Ont., Agricultural college, Mr. Julius Scriver, M. P., Dr. Cameron, M. P. P., Lieut.-Col. McEachran, C. M. G., Messrs. John Symons, Thomas Watson, John Anderson, sr., Robert Ness, James Sangster, James Anderson, J. P., Peter Gardiner, Nicholas Farlinger, Farquhar McLennan, Andrew Wilson, Squire Cameron, A. McCormick, V. S., Dugald Thomson, James Goodall, Dr. Shirriff, David White, Wm. Walker, Daniel Brims, Arch. Bell, Hugh Graham, J. Holdsworth and many others.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson, in opening the meeting, announced the names of the gentlemen who were to take part in the discussions. Since a year past dairy produce, cheese especially, had declined. There had been less consumption and less production. The cause of the former was that in England—the chief market for our dairy products—the low price of meats of all kinds had led the working class to use these instead of cheese. When times were hard they naturally turned to the cheapest kind of food. The decrease in the product of cheese, in which the speaker was most interested, was due to the variableness of the season, the cold and damp weather preventing the cattle getting a good start in the spring, a condition of things that generally affected their production throughout the season. In Western Ontario, however, the season had been more favorable, and in the Ingersoll district the production had been about the average. The question for them to consider was how to improve their position. The idea had been started in the West, and it was a good one, of commencing operations later in the season. Early made cheese was of poor quality; its presence on the home market hurt the position of our goods there. Opening the season later this year would give an opportunity to clear out the old stock, and dealers would be able to judge the position of the market and study its tone. This idea had been well received in the West, and was likely to be accepted. In this section the season opened later; and the need of curtailment did not apply to such an extent. The production of cheese in April was from 15,000 to 20,000 boxes, the omission of which this year could not but have a good effect. The making of goods of better quality should be the aim of manufacturers and dairymen. They should strive to secure that their entire make—not alone a part of it—should be of high standard. To do this it was necessary that dairymen and patrons should act in unison. It was impossible to make a high quality of product without good material, and it was the duty of dairymen to take more pains in the delivery of their milk at the factories, and to secure that be of the highest possible quality. They had just reason to feel proud of the success of these annual meetings. The time had come when the successful farmer, dairyman, stock raiser or grain producer, or all of those combined, could not afford to lose the opportunity of gaining new ideas at conventions like these. A farmer who thought he knew all and sought to keep that knowledge to himself, not wishing to learn more, was sure to fall behind. No man was sufficiently original in himself without taking advantage of the advanced thought and work of his day. All great advances of science and art of late years were due to the united effort of all to take and use the gathered ideas of centuries. As it was in the scientific so it was in the agricultural world. It was the combination of past experience with the united effort of the present that opened the way to a general improvement of the community. The measure of success in farming was the amount raised per acre. No farm would pay its working that would not produce a full crop during an average year and how to produce this full average crop at the least expense of means and labor should be the study and one and all. Hence at meetings of this kind, when science spoke with practice, experience with knowledge, men were edified, encouraged and stimulated to go onward in the pursuit of those conditions that improved their social and financial position. Many improvements could be suggested in the system of working farms that would produce better results than were now obtained. He would mention some of these, first the saving and using of plant foods. Plants had to be fed to produce growth. If an animal was poorly fed its growth and condition were at once retarded. If a plant had not sufficient food in the ground for the roots to assimilate the growth of the plant was retarded, as in the case of a poorly fed animal. Hence the importance of properly saving and using all the plant food produced around and on the farm. A hole in the stable floor was as disastrous as a hole in a milk pail. No particle of waste should be permitted. Well rotted barnyard manure with all the waste from the house thrown in was shown by experience to be the cheapest and best application to the hungry soil yet known. Yet this was deficient in some elements essential to the growth of a full and perfect crop. Lime and ashes constituted important elements to the growth of plants. The application of these to the ground would well repay the labor and expense. Lime in the soil was never lost or wasted. The application of twenty bushels per acre would last for, say, five years; forty bushels would last for ten years. Lime not only acted as a plant food, but also on the constituents of the soil, so as to assimilate it to be taken up by the roots of the plant. In England scientific fertilizers had been used with profit; why not here? The system of feeding and watering stock in winter was also an important subject. Economy in this respect is money left in the pocket. Gentlemen present claimed to have a system that would effect a saving of 20 per cent. in the feed of a given number of cattle. The construction of stables to save feed and labor should have a full discussion. Ventilation of stables was much neglected. Cattle should not only have food and a warm stable, but pure air, and means should always be had to allow the admittance of this element and its exit after once inhaled. Ventilation should be had from the lowest point of the stable close to the floor. Vitiated air was heavier and naturally flowed to the lowest point; hence the importance of having means to carry it off. A ground floor stable should have large pipes running down from above to within three or four inches of the floor. The benefit of this low ventilation had been seen in houses; why not apply it to stables also? We were sometimes amazed how long it took to bring about a marked improvement in live stock. A number of years ago a few enterprising men in this section, started in a practical way to improve the stock of horses, and now the horses raised here were equal, if not superior, to any in the Dominion. The same attention will produce the same result with cattle. We should not be satisfied with cows giving 3,000 lbs. of milk a season, but should aim to produce 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. It should be the aim of the stock or dairyman to raise stock from the best cows by the best sires of large milking families, carefully selecting both sires and dams, weeding out the poor ones and keeping the best to breed from. Raising one's own stock was the cheapest method; money could buy one into first-class stock in a few years, but this was always an expensive way and did not meet the wants of our farmers at present. He hoped to see our farmers in a few years, by judicious management and careful selection, continually breeding from the best stock, take the position of raisers of the best dairy stock in the Dominion.

The President also read messages regretting their inability to attend from Messrs. Holton, M. P., J. M. Browning and Dr. McEachran.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Walker, secretary-treasurer, and showed receipts during 1885 of $116.45 and expenditure $29, leaving a balance on hand of $87.45.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Mr. N. Farlinger with a few complimentary remarks as to the manner in which he had discharged his duties, nominated Mr. Macpherson for re-election, seconded by Mr. Robert Ness. The motion was carried unanimously.

Vice-presidents were then selected as follows:—Robert Ness, Wm. Ogilvie, Thomas Watson, Peter Gardiner, Thomas Sangster, Peter Macfarlane and Andrew Wilson. For secretary-treasurer Mr. W. H. Walker was unanimously re-elected, as were also the following directors:—Messrs. Nicholas Farlinger, Joseph Black, Thomas White, Jas. Barr, W. O. Elliot, J. Symonds, D. Macfarlane, sr., Arthur Roberts, David White.

In the discussion of the suggestions in the president's address, in reply to a question from one of the members as to the amount of lime that could profitably be used on land,

Professor Brown said he had seen a good deal unthinkingly done. He had seen a good deal in England and Scotland, where, in some cases evil results had come from the use of lime. Lime was not a direct plant food. Its properties lay in its power of sweetening the soil, for it was a most important factor. He had seen as much as seven or eight tons per acre put on. Judging from what he saw of the country in this section, limestone was abundant. Cultivation and the action of the elements disintegrate this, benefiting the soil. He was satisfied from experience that lime was highly beneficial as a top dressing though on wet soils it was injurious.

Mr. Bowen regarded as a principal point in the erection of a stable the having of a cellar, to secure ventilation from the bottom. Carbonic acid gas would not flow upward and injure the hay that might be stored over the stable. It was heavier than common air, and would sink. It would be advisable to have pipes for carrying off foul air.

Prof. Brown thought it advisable to have hole, and ventilators both in the floor and ceiling of stables for the use of stock.

In the course of a discussion very generally participated in it was considered that spreading stable manure on the snow during the winter had a beneficial effect on the crops subsequently garnered, though with meadows it was held to be more profitable to top-dress immediately after the cutting of the crop. Prof. Brown held that in winter in our climate there was very little waste of manure, a few pails of gypsum put on the pile every few days he found to be sufficient to prevent too great waste by decomposition. The benefit of farmyard manure was greatly in its mechanical action on the soil, it acting as a disintegrator and mellower. He thought no artificial manure was ever known to successfully maintain the fertility of a soil.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.

Mr. Bowen, of Fraserfield, Glengarry, at the afternoon session gave an account of his practice in the winter management of stock during the past eight years. He placed them in an atmosphere, the purity and temperature of which was perfectly controlled. From the time they were put in the stable in the fall till the spring they were not let out either for water or exercise. Each was put in a stall three feet nine inches wide, and tied in such a manner as to have perfect freedom of action. Plenty of water was given them, to be taken at the animal's will. He did not place a high estimate on the quantity of flesh on dairy stock in the winter; he would prefer keeping this as a reserve force until it was required. As to the kind of food to produce this moderate condition he did not think it much mattered. He sought economy, and one year's conditions might not apply the next. He advocated the giving up of the practice of exposing cattle in these northern climates to the cold of winter. Nature gave instincts to bears and other like animals that led them in winter to avoid all useless motion. He sought to apply the same principle to cattle. Motion implied exertion of force, and force a waste of material to apply it. It might be urged that nature did not intend cattle to adopt the habits of bears; neither did it intend that they should be exposed to the weather side of a barn or haystack. The ideas he advanced were not based on a new theory, but on practice. He had taken perfectly developed animals and fed them nothing but straw, believing this held sufficient nutriment to keep animals in condition, and that constant confinement was not injurious to cattle. Experience in fattening beef cattle showed this.

In answer to questions he said that so long as an animal was healthy it was only necessary to have it in fair condition as regards flesh. His stable was built so as to secure perfect ventilation. He only applied his theory to perfect animals, not to growing ones, his experience covering four months of the year. He fed hay once a day and straw twice unout. His object was economy, to obtain the greatest possible returns. He was laying down ideas by which a man might buy a farm and pay for it, as he had done. He commenced with 40 cattle and now had 120. He did not seek to obtain a high average milk capacity. He did use straw for bedding, removing all manure and keeping it unmixed. By his method the floor or the stall in which the animal stood was perfectly level, raised a few inches above that of the stable proper. In the latter, in the rear of each stall there was an opening in the floor, over which the floor of the stall extended through which all the solid manure was dropped to the cellar beneath.

A conversational debate ensued, in which the advisability of keeping ordinary animal manure unmixed with straw was questioned, as well as the advisability of leaving animals in their stalls without bedding. It was held that the mixture of straw had a beneficial effect on the manure, but Mr. Bowen retorted that he found the best results from the practice of his theory, and the president announced that several farmers in Mr. Bowen's district intended to or had already adopted that gentleman's plan.

BREEDS OF CATTLE FOR THE DAIRY.

Prof. Brown said he was not a believer in an animal for this purpose, that at the end of a certain time was expected to give a good piece of beef. We had not yet had time to place each of the breeds as to their adaptability to this country so healthy in all respects for the up-keeping of animal life as Canada. It was a peculiar fact that the dairymen of this country had more solids in their milk than any other. We had not yet in this country made a breed for ourselves. Success in the dairy was kept back by a want of system in the choice of bulls. The bull was half the herd with the dairy as with the beef producer. Referring to breeds, we might say good-bye to the Hereford and Polled Aberdeen. The Hereford was one of England's best breeds for making good beef on pasture. All beefing animals disposed to lay food upon their ribs were rich milkers. In England he found no herd of Herefords doing anything for the dairy. At Guelph, Herefords and common cows gave good results in richness and quantity of milk. The Aberdeen polled nobody sought to place in the dairy. He was satisfied of this after a thorough test in America. As for Galloway polled it was not known what they could do in the dairy. This breed in the Old Country helped to make the shorthorns, and was much used in Scotland alongside Ayrshires and others. He showed a table giving an estimate of the production of the average cow of the different breeds during a season of 200 to 300 days as follows:—

	Lbs.
Holstein	7,000
Ayrshire	6,000
Ontario Grade	5,000
Shorthorn Grade	4,500
Guernsey	4,000
Quebec Grade	3,600
Jersey	3,500
Shorthorn	3,000
Devon	2,800
Galloway	2,500
Aberdeen Polled	2,030
Hereford	1,000

He thought it a mistake getting cows too small; they should get the largest possible, all points being fully developed. They must have a sized machine to do big work; no breed would do well without the best of food. He disagreed with the hibernating theory of Mr. Bowen. We have not yet got to the stage to pay $200 or $300 for a cow, and for years would have to depend on what good males would do with the common cows of the country. The Ontario grade cow had a touch of the Devon; it was hardy, perhaps undersized, but a cow all through. The Quebec grade cow was not perhaps a handsome animal. It was irregularly shaped. Bishop Fuller, some years ago, in a valley north of the St. Lawrence, met with a number of pure Canadian cattle in fine condition. They much resembled Jerseys, and had not been subject to admixture, since they came from France two hundred years ago. He had two Quebec cows at Guelph he would not exchange for any two other cattle. Ontario farmers liked to get them to cross with their own more tender animals, though they did not say much about it. A good many shorthorns beat the Devons in quantity. He had failed to find in his experience anything to equal the shorthorns. The Devon was a beautiful little cow and fairly ranked as the second richest milker. It was one of the best ranging cows he knew, and never needed any pampering. The English were booming Devons in the hope of making a good thing out of them from the Americans, who were taking a large interest in the breed. He exhibited a chart showing the percentage of cream in the milk of average animals of the different breeds. He had obtained as much as 30 per cent. of cream from some Jerseys. The Ontario grade showed 0 per cent. The average was about 14½ per cent. He explained the blue color of the milk of Ayrshire cows from the milk holding the cream. Hence its use in making skim milk cheese, which might become an industry of the future. From what he had seen of Holsteins he was surprised at the claims put forth by their admirers. They were the ordinary breed of Holland, and there no such extravagant claims were made. His idea of a general purpose cow was a cross between a shorthorn bull and a Devon cow. Much more cream was obtained by the use of the centrifugal machine than by any other process.

A long and animated discussion followed, during which Mr. Brown said that at Guelph they fed no grain at all, except in the shape of bran. In the winter they used one-third straw, one-third hay, and one-third corn fodder, when they could get the latter. He thought Jerseys gave a great deal more milk, in proportion to their weight, than other breeds.

Mr. Cheeseman spoke of the poor results obtained by Holsteins at the London exhibition in comparison with other breeds. Experiments in Wisconsin showed that animals of about 800 pounds live weight gave the greatest average profit. Mr. Lesage had lately instituted tests with regard to the native breeds in Quebec. One cow gave thirteen pounds of butter. This year a number had shown twelve and a half pounds of butter from grass, supplemented with a little grain. He said experiments at London had brought the Holsteins out lowest of all. It was unjust that a man who spent money on improving his cattle and gave the factory better milk than the average, should not profit by it. A system of valuation had been adopted in Germany for arriving at the value of milk, and might be adopted here.

Mr. Farlinger thought that it might not be unjust to those who produce milk of high quality if they were allowed to dilute it with water till it was about the equal to the average before selling it to the factory.

Mr. Brown said there was more effect on the quantity than on the quality of the milk from high feeding.

The president said that when cows were well fed there was a larger yield of cheese than when they were poorly fed. The experience of years showed that high feeding stimulated the quantity of the milk at the cost of the quality.

SOME NEW FEATURES OF THE DAIRY INTEREST

was the subject of Prof. Brown's evening address. He said we must progress all the time. Being in advance of other countries in some things we were in greater danger. We must grow all the time; must produce in winter as well as in summer. The use of cow's has been and is perhaps of more importance than flesh. No product of the soil has stood the vicissitudes of time, markets, climate and fashion so well as this. It has never been supplemented by anything else in nature or art; yet it was the most easily spoiled of animal products. Britain and the North American continent were dipping deep into dairy products. One of the first and newest things must be the production of crops, whether milk, butter or cheese, during twelve in place of six months a year. If dairying was to become a wide and established branch of rural economy it was evident that production must extend into the winter, and it was not unlikely winter products would be better for several purposes. We wanted best green fodder. The greater cost of production called an objection might be met by growing different crops and partly by the systematic incoming of cows. On the other hand there would be the advantages of more systematic feeding and management, perhaps richer products, the unquestionably more favorable temperature and its easier regulation, and the fact that farmers at that season were able to pay more attention to the care of calves and dairy work itself. Why not go on growing crops all the year round, rather than only half that time. The national energy should be roused up. Though not old, we were not young. We were solidly summer crop growers and must always remain such. But this fact backed up the necessity of better and more extensive winter work. There should be a greater produce

(*Continued on page 6.*)

CHILDHOOD'S DAYS.

[Elizabeth Porter Gould in The Critic.]

If knowledge gained in later years
May wholly cloud from sight
The glimpse which childhood's eye hath caught
Of heaven's celestial light,

Then need we not the atmosphere
Of second childhood's days,
To catch another, broader glimpse
Of heaven's immortal rays!

Ah, yes; we even used to seek
Through earth's illusive hour,
Immortal childhood's heavenly days
Of sweet revealing power;

For how can otherwise we catch
The deeper glimpses yet
Of life eternal, glorious, pure,
Where sun hath never set!

Ardent Spirits in Prussia.

[Chicago Times.]

Herr Oppenheimer, British consul general at Frankfort, Germany, has recently made a report to the effect that the people of Prussia are among the greatest consumers of distilled liquors in the world. He states on the authority of the official records that distilled spirits were sold in 13,010 houses in Prussia in 1880, and that the cost of the liquor at wholesale was $85,000,000. He admits that few of the cultivated and wealthy people drink anything stronger than wine and beer. But the workingmen drink much much more ardent spirits than the people of any country except Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. He declares that the laborers of England are much more temperate than those of northern Germany; that the workingmen in Prussia drink on an average six glasses of schnapps daily per head.

He declares on the authority of Dr. [illegible] head physician of the Plotzensee prison, that most of the crime in Germany is primarily due to the use of distilled liquors. According to his estimate, 41 per cent. of the prisoners throughout the empire are confined for acts committed under the influence of intoxication. Twenty per cent. of them were habitual drunkards before they were confined. An eighth of all the suicides in Prussia are committed by persons intoxicated. In the Prussian states not less than 2,013 persons are treated annually by physicians in the employ of the government for delirium tremens.

It Lessens Dude's Egotism.

[New York Sun.]

Jones had been in Europe for three months, and as he landed at the station on his return home, and proudly grasped his valise that was covered with foreign steamship and railroad labels, he felt that the admiring welcome he would receive from friends and acquaintances would fall little short of an ovation.

The first friend whom he met said:

"Hello Jones. Going away?"

"Going away!" repeated Jones, with some disgust. "I've been away. Europe, three months. Took in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin."

"I think of going away myself," interrupted his friend. "I think a week at the seashore ——"

"Good morning," said Jones, hurrying on.

"The next man he met said:

"Been away, Jones?"

"Yes," he replied, with lessened enthusiasm, "been in Europe for three months. Was all over the continent and saw everything worth see——"

"Come to think of it, I believe I did hear something about your being in Europe. Well, so long, old man."

The next person Jones encountered asked him when he expected to take his summer vacation, and by the time he reached his house his enthusiasm was so far cooled that he gave his left hand to his wife, and bestowed a grateful look in the direction of the dog, which stood on the porch wagging a welcome with his tail.

Discovery of "Canaigre."

[[illegible] Gazette.]

A new tanning agent, likely to be of great value, has been discovered, one which also has the property of adding weight to the leather. The plant is an annual and grows upon desert and dry upland soil. It is known by the Mexicans and Indians as "canaigre." The discoverer is a Mr. Edwards. The report states that the plant "has a root somewhat longer and more scraggy than the cultivated beet, though resembling it in appearance. Practical use demonstrated that its tanning properties were about three times as great as the common oak bark and that in all essentials it was superior to the bark in the manufacture of leather. Ever since his former discovery Mr. Edwards has used this root in the manufacture of leather. It has been delivered to him by the Indians for [illegible] per ton, while oak bark [illegible] ten in San Francisco, and [illegible] has to be mined."

[illegible]

[[illegible] News.]

Young Feebleminded, who has not been presented to Miss Montague—I—aw—think I've had the pleasure of aw—meeting you before, Miss Montague.

Miss Montague (quite positively)—I think not.

Young Feebleminded (embarrassed)—Aw—weren't you at Sawatoga lawst season, Miss—er—Montague?

Miss Montague—I was never there in my life.

Young Feebleminded (hopelessly embarrassed)—Well—aw—it's deosid queer, you know. I must have met some young lady at Sawatoga lawst season that beahs a stwange wesemblance to you, or [here a happy thought struck him] I must have met you, Miss—er—Montague, at some place—aw—that beahs a stwange wesemblance to Sawatoga, bah Jove!

Right Smart and Handy.

[Chicago Herald.]

"Do I keep a cyclone pit?" echoed the passenger from the west. "Yes, I keep one not far from my house, but Lord bless you, I ain't afraid of cyclones. The cyclone was never born that could scare me or make me run."

"But what have you got the cyclone pit for?"

"Well, you see, my old woman has spells of temper when t'aint safe for a feller to be around, 'speshully wash days. On them occasions I find my little cyclone pit right smart handy."

Cold Infusion for Iced-Tea.

[Courier-Journal.]

Medicus writes: "Tell your readers that a cold infusion is preferable to a hot one for iced tea. Pour cold water on the dry tea at least four hours before the tea is needed, place it in the ice-chest and add the ice when served. The same proportions are used as for the hot infusion."

BROUGHT FROM PERU.

STATUES OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN AT SANTIAGO.

The Chilian Capital Decorated with Plunder Taken from the Peruvians—Stolen Art Treasures—Tombstones—Vandalism.

[Chili Cor. Inter Ocean.]

There extends from one end of Santiago to the other, from the exposition grounds to that most beautiful spot in all South America, the mountain of Santa Lucia, a broad highway 400 feet wide, with a promenade in the center and a driveway on either side, separated by rows of closely planted and tall, growing poplar trees, whose roots are washed by swift flowing streams of water fed by the melting snows of the mountains which surround the city like a titanic wall. It is one of the most stately and magnificent streets in the world and is called the Alameda. Along the center promenade are fountains, groups in bronze and marble, and a procession of statues commemorating the historic men of Chili, for although these turbulent people have assassinated their rulers and driven their patriots into exile, they have not failed to recognize their services and lifted them upon pedestals as a perpetual example to the republic.

But in sad contrast with this patriotism the Chilians have placed a perpetual reminder of their vandalism by erecting in places of equal prominence the shameful works of art that were stolen from Peru.

At the entrance to the postoffice on the Grand Plaza are two figures of marble the sight of which causes an American visitor to start with surprise, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, "as large as life and twice as natural," as Artemus Ward used to say, copies of statues which stand in Washington. It would not gratify the father of his country or the great emancipator if they could know that the honor paid them by Chili cost that nation nothing, for these pieces like much else that is beautiful and noble in Santiago, are part of the plunder that the Chilians brought home from the war. With steamer-loads of pianos, paintings and books, silver-plate, fine furniture, clocks, and carpets, the contents of the Peruvian Historical museum, national library, art gallery, and zoological garden, with clocks and bells from church steeples, images and candlesticks from the altars, organs from the monasteries, instruments from the medical and surgical colleges, apparatus from the laboratory of the university, and other plunder, these statues of Lincoln and Washington came, and are set up as mementoes of the most brutal vandalism the modern world has known.

There was nothing in Peru of public or private property, too hot or too heavy, or too sacred for the Chilians to carry off. They even took tombstones from the cemeteries and the vestments of the priests from the cathedrals in which the cavalry horses were stabled. The war was simply organized robbery. It was started for the conquest of the nitrate beds and guano deposits, and ended in stripping the homes of the people. Plunder was the motive, plunder the programme, and devastation the result. What could not be taken away was destroyed. What would not burn or break was blown up by dynamite. And, strange to say, the Chilians are proud of their work. They point out with great gusto objects of art and ornament and tell you they came from Peru.

"Where did those statues come from?" I asked a clerk in the postoffice, pointing out Lincoln and Washington.

"We brought them from Peru," was the prompt reply, "and the fountain in the patio came with them."

Superstition About Dog Bite.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Although 50,000 houseless and starving dogs are annually taken to the Colombo home for lost dogs there has never been a genuine case of rabies there since its foundation, twelve years ago. In a pamphlet published by the managers of the home occurs the following paragraph:

"No one need fear a dog that barks savagely, bites at everything within his reach, and froths at the mouth. He is not mad."

"There is a foolish superstition about the bite of a mad dog," said Mr Flowers, superintendent of the city pound. "Persons who have been bitten by dogs that afterward take fits or 'go mad' believe that the appearance of the disease in the animal means danger to them. We have dogs brought here every day to be killed that have bitten people, and the invariable reason for wanting them put out of the way is that the person bitten may be rendered secure from hydrophobia. I have been bitten often by so-called mad dogs. If the wound is a slight one I let nature take its course. If the bite is serious I cauterize the edges of the wound with caustic and forget all about the matter as the wound begins to heal."

A Knife That Belonged to Wilkes Booth.

[San Francisco Mercury.]

Mr. Ellis, who recently returned from a trip through the upper San Joaquin valley, has left at F. A. Taylor's Market street news stand a large horn-handled three bladed pocket-knife, with a brass plate on one side bearing the inscription: "J. Wilkes Booth, Balt." Mr. Ellis states that he found the knife on the banks of the Stanislaus river, near its junction with the San Joaquin. The knife is very old and rusty and two of the blades are broken. It was suggested that this knife was at one time the property of J. Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin.

Religion in France.

[London Paper.]

According to official statistics, France now has 850,000 Protestant inhabitants, in 1,010 parishes. Of these, 550,000 belong to the Reformed and Calvinistic branch, 80,000 to the Lutheran, and 15,000 or 6,000 to the Free church. The Methodists have about thirty regular and a hundred lay preachers engaged in the French work, while the Baptists and Darbyists are also represented.

At Last.

[Chicago Ledger.]

Widow to medium: "Is my husband happy in the spirit land?"

"Yes, perfectly so, madam. He has everything his soul desires."

"Then, thank heaven, he's got it at last!"

"Got what, madam?"

"A postoffice."

Two Turtles Trade Shells.

[Hartford Post Correspondence.]

"I had a soft-shell turtle once," said the major, "that could beat any turtle on a trade I ever saw. Where I lived the pond on my place was a very small one and in summer time got pretty low, especially if the season was a dry one. The summer was very dry in 1881, and Judas which was the name of my turtle, and he was a little fellow wouldn't weigh over eight pounds—had a bad time of it. The flies stung him so badly that he was in a fever most all the time. One day I was walking down by the pond when I noticed him and a big turtle talking very earnestly together. I stepped behind a tree so that they couldn't see me, and watched the fun. Judas was trying to get the land turtle to trade shells with him. They argued a long time, and I was afraid Judas wasn't going to make it. Presently a bright idea seemed to strike him. He whispered to old hard-shell, the latter nodded yes, and then Judas went into the pond. When he came out he had a young gosling that had got killed somehow, and he had stored it away for his own eating. He laid it down, and I knew the trade was made. It was the funniest sight I ever saw when they began to shuck. It was just like two old fellows trying to swap overcoats, only a tighter fit. When they changed suits and got on the new clothes, I couldn't hold out any longer. I burst out laughing, and then they saw me. It made me so sorry, I've put for the woods, and I have never seen him since."

"The biggest turkle I ever seed," said the old cracker, "was down at Smyrny, in [illegible]. Me and my pardner cotched [illegible]. [illegible] pounds and [illegible]. We hadn't [illegible] though, kase that was [illegible] within ten miles."

"How could you be so exact about weight then?" inquired the professor.

"'Kase we had jist cotched one of the big red fish and we used his scales," was the sarcastic response.

The Fish Industry.

[Philadelphia Record.]

There are many economists in England who maintain that the haphazard and improvident methods of taking are exhausting the fish supply of that country as surely as the mining is exhausting the supply of coal. The supply of many kinds of fish is rapidly diminishing and the only way to check the waste is by systematic study of the conditions which regulate the supply. It is undoubtedly true that "the world could not be fed if men sought their food on land with as little forethought and system as fishermen cast their nets into the sea." To what extent these facts which are causing considerable discussion in England, apply to the United States we are not prepared to say. The excellent work of many years of our fish commission overrates our government from the accusation of total neglect of this important industry. Several states have fish commissions, and, together with the national government, have accomplished much useful work in artificial breeding of food fish, shad, oysters, etc. Indeed, the production of fish all over the United States has undoubtedly been largely increased by scientific research. It is not improbable that the annual fish product at present in the United States is equivalent to from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 sheep. With the increasing demand for food, and with abundant evidence from other countries of the result of neglect we should rather increase than relax our efforts to understand more about the food, habits, spawning and propagation of our fish, both in rivers, lakes and sea, that the harvest may not grow less as the demand becomes more urgent.

The Tendency to Story Telling.

[Boston Herald.]

Modern literature tends most of all to story telling, which is the more homely name for the writing of novels. As it is the most popular literature of the day, it gives to an author the widest reading and the most promiscuous fame. There are the easiest opportunities in it for pecuniary prizes. Men and women write both for fame and for money. Few of them expect to attain the highest fame, and the instances in which there is aspiration for it are perhaps still fewer. Nearly all are seeking money in authorship. If it is not greatly needed, or if the money getting spirit is not prominent, still money returns are a certificate of success.

Money is more likely to come from novels than from any other kind of composition. Poetry proverbially does not pay. Verse writing is even easier than story-telling, because to string rhymes often requires next to no effort. But where one writer succeeds in poetry in obtaining even an identity with readers in a limited circle, twenty obtain some kind of reputation as novelists. A historian goes to his work after long preparation, in which is involved abundant labor. An essayist, a scientist or a philosopher seldom engages in authorship except from innate interest in specialties of thought or investigation, and is more often impelled by devotion to a theme than by the desire for applause or gain.

The Tramps Mistake.

[Hartford Post.]

In these days when sanitary science is scattered broadcast over the land, it is not strange that the wayfaring man should be thoroughly posted. An unusually ragged and suave tramp applied at the back door of a Hartford mansion for a glass of water. The lady of the house passed him a glass with her own hand, when he interposed. "Excuse me, madam, but has this water been boiled previous to its being cooled with ice?" "Boiled! No. It's good enough for you, though." "I beg to differ, madam. Medical authorities inform us that water must be boiled in order to kill the germs of disease that lurk therein. Beg pardon, madam, but would you lend me the last number of Sanitary Science. I will remain here until the water is boiled." "My spirit boils now, you impudent——." The tramp saw his mistake and picked up the thread of his journey.

Didn't Want to Intrude.

[Texas Siftings.]

Some people when they are tight are very considerate. Gus de Smith, being under the influence of a dinner party, called at the residence of Col. McSpilkins, on Austin avenue.

"Ish Col. McSpilkinsh in? Wantsh ter shee him on 'portant biznish."

"Yes, sah," responded the dusky menial.

"Who hesh in, is hef Well, ef hesh in never mind disturbin' him on my account. I'll call again some day when hesh out."

THE GIRLS' SWIMMING CLUB

How the Fair Ones Enjoy Themselves in the Surf at Long Branch

[Long Branch [illegible].]

Bathing is more generally the go this season than it has been for three or four summers, and the girls who indulge in it are not fast either, though they are bright and hearty. At one of the hotels half a dozen young ladies from a Philadelphia seminary have formed a swimming club. They wear a costume, or rather uniform, of sea green flannel, edged with lace. Their stockings are of silk, sea green too, and striped with black. A big [illegible] is embroidered on each bosom. They do not wear slippers. Altogether the costume is very neat, quiet and becoming. The young ladies are completely at home in the sea.

One of them, a charming brunette, with big, black, melting eyes, creates a sensation now and then by swimming way out beyond the breakers. The bathing master accompanies her on her new sort of rowing machine that looks like two big cigars joined together by a plank. She amuses herself occasionally by climbing upon one of the cigars and taking a "header" into the deep sea. The [illegible] was accompanied by so much [illegible] the other day that the cigars [illegible] and the bathing master was [illegible] the water. The crowd that [illegible] unnatural exhibitions always [illegible] a double sensation for a [illegible] the cigars righted themselves [illegible] young man climbed back into [illegible]. The girl climbed up too and [illegible] him and she laughed at the [illegible] made in his dripping clothes [illegible] was moved to tilt her head [illegible] into the waves again. She has [illegible] right, beautiful as a mermaid [illegible] dashed him with some while [illegible] charmingly "trea'ted" water [illegible] she is the star of the club.

But all the girls are [illegible]. They wouldn't run from a wave [illegible] a shilling, and they don't shriek like [illegible] saw Indians when a little bit of [illegible] over their dainty toes. They [illegible] lithe and athletic set. They are [illegible] foes of nerves, hysterics and [illegible]. Their eyes are clear and bright with health, and their round cheeks, [illegible] of rouge and powder are as brown as the sea wet sands. The other day a Princeton college man, a brother of one of the girls came down. He didn't have much faith in the club's goal, I fancy. He is a great athlete and swimmer himself, and [illegible] vain of his accomplishments. Presuming on his relationship he undertook to "guy" the club. [illegible] by his own sister, the club seized [illegible] him en masse and the mauling and ducking that [illegible] young got will be likely to serve him as a memory for many a summer.

Peculiar Photographs.

[[illegible] Times.]

A well known actress has had herself photographed as the Bartholdi Liberty. In form and features she is well fitted for the undertaking. She was enveloped in a bronze colored garment which hung in graceful folds about her figure, her white arms holding the tablet and torch.

The artist is the same who photographed another actress in the act of swinging vigorously from a high belfry, her hands clasped to the tongue of the bell, under which he caused to be placed the [illegible] legend, "Curfew shall not toll to-night." It was explained that the lady in the picture had been suspended from the ceiling upon an invisible wire running [illegible] the floor of the photograph gallery at a steep angle.

Washington Territory's Timber [illegible]

[Chicago Herald.]

In the timber belt of western Washington there are 20,000,000 acres covered with timber, most of which is included within the limits named—an area nearly equal to the combined area of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. This timber belt will average 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre or a total of 500,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Hence, the saw-mills at Puget sound, with their present capacity of 500,000,000 feet per year, would need 1,000 years to cut it down. The fir trees frequently attain the height of 300 feet and planks of lumber are sometimes turned out of these mills 100 feet in length.

A Summer [illegible] Hotel.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A combination of tent and hotel life has been attempted at a summer resort on the Pacific coast. Each guest or family have a separate tent, pitched in a grove overlooking the sea and provided with the rude furniture of a camp, but there is also a wooden hotel, in which an ordinary apartment is assigned to every visitor for refuge in case of storm or sudden disaster of the canvas. Meals are served in a general dining room or in the tents, as desired, and the bills of fare include the primitive dishes of campers as well as the products of French cookery.

An Interesting Fact.

[[illegible]]

It is an interesting fact that while marriage with a deceased wife's sister is illegal in England, it is entirely legal in nearly all the British colonies, and in Australia four bishops of the Church of England have publicly expressed their approval of such marriages. One of these prelates, the bishop of Nelson, reminds the clergy that it would be libelous in Australia to refer to the marriages as "incestuous" or "unholy"—terms which in England are the chief arguments against the practice.

The Tulip-Tree, or "Poplar."

[The [illegible].]

Maurice Thompson, in Lippincott's for July, has an entertaining description of the tulip tree, which, he thinks, has not been honored in literature as it deserves. "If the American eagle is the bird of freedom," he says, "the tulip is the tree of liberty—tall, fragrant, giant flowered, flaunting defiant yet dignified and stead fast."

Price of Ice at Panama.

[Panama Star and Herald.]

We are advised by the Boston Ice company that prices of ice have been reduced from 10 cents per pound all round to 5 cents per pound wholesale, and 7 cents per pound retail. These prices are an approximation to old rates, and are an advantage which the public will appreciate.

Gen. Washington's Horses.

Washington, it is said, was very proud of his coach horses, and had them carefully groomed. Before using them on special occasions he had their teeth picked and washed and their hoofs polished and varnished. The shoes were solid silver.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:

"I have never found, in [illegible] years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

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My stock of Readymade Clothing will be closed out at COST.

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" Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Christmas Goods.

All kinds of farm products taken in exchange for goods and highest prices paid.

☞ I shall receive Dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens for Christmas shipment on MONDAY, TUESDAY and up to WEDNESDAY at 9 a.m., 14th, 15th and 16th DECEMBER, at the highest prices the latest market quotations will afford. They should be dressed the day previous to bringing them.

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